## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

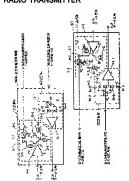
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# (54) OPTICAL WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, OPTICAL RADIO TRANSCEIVER, AND OPTICAL RADIO TRANSMITTER

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## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical wireless communication system which wirelessly transmits a light signal independently of the sunlight.

SOLUTION: The optical wireless communication system for performing communication using a laser beam in a free space includes an optical wireless transmitter and an optical wireless receiver. In the transmitter, two semiconductor lasers having a mutually orthogonal relations in their polarized direction perform complementarily intensity modulation according to an input data signal. In the receiver, a polarized light separation prism separates polarized light, and current/voltage conversion is carried out at a middle point of two photodiodes positioned in series, whereby only a differential signal of the polarized-light separated optical signal currents is converted to a voltage to obtain data signal.

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#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In an optical radio communications system which performs radio using light between an optical radio transmitter and an optical radio set.

Said optical radio transmitter,

The 1st semiconductor laser.

The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, A driving means which makes said asid 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser.

A multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively is provided,

A branching filter which divides polarization of light into which said optical radio set entered from said optical radio transmitter into the 1st polarization light that intersected perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light,

An optical radio communications system possessing a data signal regenerating section which acquires output data signals with which these 1st polarization lights and the 2nd polarization light are inputted, and a space is discriminated from a mark according to the direction of polarization.

#### [Claim 2]

Said driving means with a positive logic output and a \*\*\*\*\*\* output of a transistor differential-current-switches circuit which changed current of a current source corresponding to a mark and a space of said input data signal. The optical radio communications system according to claim 1 characterized by making it drive each of said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser.

#### [Claim 3]

Said data signal regenerating section.

The 1st photo-diode that received said 1st polarization light and a positive power supply connected to the cathode,

The 2nd photo-diode that received said 2nd polarization light and a negative power supply connected to the anode.

An anode of said 1st photo-diode and a cathode of the 2nd photo-diode possess a current potential converter connected to the input part,

The optical radio communications system according to claim 1 detecting a difference of an output of an anode of the 1st photo-diode, and an output of a cathode of the 2nd photo-diode.

[Claim 4]

A transmission section of said optical radio transmitter used for an optical radio communications system which performs radio using light between an optical radio transmitter and an optical radio set.

The 1st semiconductor laser.

The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, A driving means which makes said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser.

An optical radio transmitter possessing a multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively.

[Claim 5]

A transmission section of said optical aforementioned light radio receiver-transmitter used for an optical radio communications system which performs radio using light between optical radios receiver-transmitter, The 1st semiconductor laser,

The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, A driving means which makes said said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser.

A multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively is provided,

A receive section of an optical radio receiver-transmitter,

A branching filter which divides polarization of light which entered from an optical radio receiver—transmitter besides the above into the 1st polarization light that intersected perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light,

An optical radio receiver-transmitter possessing a data signal regenerating section which acquires an output TETA signal with which these 1st polarization lights and the 2nd polarization light are inputted, and a space is discriminated from a mark according to the direction of polarization.

[Claim 6]

While performing radio using light between the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter and the 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter, In an optical radio communications system with which said 1st optical transmitter receiver performs direction control to said 2nd optical transmitter receiver using a reflected wave by a light reflector formed in said 2nd optical transmitter receiver when transmitting to said 2nd optical transmitter receiver from said 1st optical transmitter receiver.

Said 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter

The 1st semiconductor laser.

The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization

which intersects perpendicularly, With a positive logic output or a \*\*\*\*\*\* output of a transistor differential-current-switches circuit which changed current of a variable current source corresponding to a mark and a space of said input data signal. A driving means which generates light modulated a current amount of said variable current source by a signal of predetermined frequency, and light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually while making said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser, drive from said 1st semiconductor laser.

A transmission section which consists of a multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively,

A branching filter which divides catoptric light reflected from said 2nd optical transmitter receiver, and a reception beam from said 2nd optical transmitter receiver into the 1st polarization light that intersected the polarization perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light, respectively

The 1st photo-diode that received said 1st polarization light and a positive power supply connected to the cathode,

The 2nd photo-diode that received said 2nd polarization light and a negative power supply connected to the anode.

A capacitor by which it was connected to an anode of said 2nd photo-diode, and an end was installed,

A signal of an output of the 2nd current potential converter connected to an anode of said 2nd photo-diode and this 2nd current potential converter and said predetermined frequency is inputted, and a synchronous detector which carries out synchronous detection of an output of a current potential converter of these 2nd and the signal of said predetermined frequency is provided,

An optical radio communications system performing direction control to said 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter of said 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter so that a detection output of said synchronous detector may serve as the maximum.

[Claim 7]

The optical radio communications system according to claim 6, wherein a product of angular frequency of said specific low frequency signal and capacity of a capacitor is 0.02 or less.

[Claim 8]

The optical radio communications system according to claim 6, wherein said predetermined frequency of said 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter differs from said predetermined frequency of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter which counters.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

When this invention transmits and receives a lightwave signal in free space, it relates to the POINTOTU point beam radio communications system, the optical radio receiver—transmitter, and the optical radio transmitter which cannot be easily influenced by background light noises, such as sunlight.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Promising \*\* of the optical radio communications system which transmits and receives a lightwave signal via free space is carried out as a communications system in the field in which construction of an optical fiber etc. is difficult, and cannot use an electric wave. For example, in the field to which use of radio equipment, such as a hospital, is restricted, data communications can be easily performed between buildings, without performing large-scale construction of optical fiber construction etc. To use an electric wave, radio license is required, and companies or individuals other than a communication enterprise were not able to do data communications freely. However, in an optical radio communications system, there is an advantage which an individual and a company say can do data communications freely.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

As mentioned above, mutual data communications can be simply performed by installing one pair of optical radio receiver—transmitter. However, in the installed position of the optical radio receiver—transmitter, when the sun entered on one pair of extension wire of an optical radio—receiver—transmitter link, the time zone when data communications are impossible may have arisen. Therefore, there were restrictions that the installation direction that sunlight does not go into an optical radio receiver—transmitter had to be chosen, and an optical radio receiver—transmitter had to be installed conventionally. Or by carrying out the series connection of the circuit which arranged resistance in parallel to the photo detector for lightwave signals, and the photo detector for bias circuits, as shown in JP,10–107556,A, Although there were some sunlight carries out [ some ] influence mitigation by making high bias voltage which takes for a photo detector at the time of direct sunlight, such as sunlight, there was a fault to which circuitry becomes complicated. [10004]

This invention was made in consideration of the point of losing restrictions of the installation direction of an optical radio receiver—transmitter, and even if there is background light noise by sunlight by easy composition, it tends to propose the optical radio communications system, the optical radio receiver—transmitter, and the optical radio transmitter which can perform data communications normally. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

To achieve the above objects, an optical radio communications system of this invention, In an optical radio communications system which performs radio using light between an optical radio transmitter and an optical radio set, said optical radio transmitter, The 1st semiconductor laser and the 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, A driving means which makes said said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser, From said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, provide a multiplexing machine which combines light outputted, respectively, and said optical radio set, A branching filter which divides polarization of light which entered from said optical radio transmitter into the 1st polarization light that intersected perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light. These 1st polarization lights and the 2nd

polarization light are inputted, and a data signal regenerating section which acquires output data signals with which a space is discriminated from a mark according to the direction of polarization is provided.

[0006]

While an optical radio communications system of this invention performs radio using light between the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter and the 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter. In an optical radio communications system with which said 1st optical transmitter receiver performs direction control to said 2nd optical transmitter receiver using a reflected wave by a light reflector formed in said 2nd optical transmitter receiver when transmitting to said 2nd optical transmitter receiver from said 1st optical transmitter receiver. The 2nd semiconductor laser in which said 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter has polarization of the 1st semiconductor laser and this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly. With a positive logic output or a \*\*\*\*\* output of a transistor differential-current-switches circuit which changed current of a variable current source corresponding to a mark and a space of said input data signal. While making said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive. A driving means which generates light modulated a current amount of said variable current source by a signal of predetermined frequency, and light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser. A transmission section which consists of a multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively. A branching filter which divides catoptric light reflected from said 2nd optical transmitter receiver, and a reception beam from said 2nd optical transmitter receiver into the 1st polarization light that intersected the polarization perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light, respectively. The 1st photo-diode that received said 1st polarization light and a positive power supply connected to the cathode, The 2nd photo-diode that received said 2nd polarization light and a negative power supply connected to the anode, A capacitor by which it was connected to an anode of said 2nd photo-diode, and an end was installed, The 2nd current potential converter connected to an anode of said 2nd photo-diode. A signal of an output of this 2nd current potential converter and said predetermined frequency is inputted. A synchronous detector which carries out synchronous detection of an output of a current potential converter of these 2nd and the signal of said predetermined frequency is provided, and direction control to said 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter of said 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter is performed so that a detection output of said synchronous detector may serve as the maximum. [0007]

An optical radio transmitter of this invention is used for an optical radio communications system which performs radio using light between an optical radio transmitter and an optical radio set, and the transmission section The 1st semiconductor laser, The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly. A driving means which makes said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser, A multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively is provided.

An optical radio receiver-transmitter of this invention is used for an optical radio communications system

which performs radio using light between optical radios receiver—transmitter, and the transmission section The 1st semiconductor laser, The 2nd semiconductor laser that has polarization of this 1st semiconductor laser, and the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, A driving means which makes said said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser drive corresponding to a mark and a space of an input data signal, and generates light light and polarization crossed at right angles mutually from said 1st semiconductor laser or the 2nd semiconductor laser, A multiplexing machine which combines light outputted from said 1st semiconductor laser and said 2nd semiconductor laser, respectively is provided, A branching filter in which the receive section divides polarization of light which entered from an optical radio receiver—transmitter besides the above into the 1st polarization light that intersected perpendicularly mutually, and the 2nd polarization light, These 1st polarization lights and the 2nd polarization light are inputted, and a data signal regenerating section which acquires an output TETA signal with which a space is discriminated from a mark according to the direction of polarization is provided.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

(A 1st embodiment)

Hereafter, a 1st embodiment concerning this invention is described using figures. <u>Drawing 1</u> shows a 1st embodiment of the optical radio communications system of this invention.

[0010]

In <u>drawing 1</u>, the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 comprise a transmission section (101,201) and a receive section (102,202), respectively, and the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 are the same composition. The 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 are arranged at the position which can perform optical radio and which countered, The 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 and 2nd transmitter—receiver 200 are communicating mutually, and here explains them that they are performing optical radio to the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100.

[0011]

The data signal inputted into the transmission section 101 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 101 is amplified with the buffer amplifier 1–1. It changes in the differential switching circuit which constitutes the current Ip of the current source 2–1 from the 1st bipolar transistor 3–1 and 2nd bipolar transistor 4–1 according to the amplified data signal. That is, when the data signal inputted into the base of the 1st bipolar transistor 3–1 is 'H', the 1st bipolar transistor 3–1 is Set to 'ON', and the 2nd bipolar transistor 4–1 serves as 'OFF'.

[0012]

The 1st bias current source 7–1 that supplies bias current to the 1st cathode of the semiconductor laser 5–1 and 1st semiconductor laser 5–1 is connected to the collector of the 1st bipolar transistor 3–1. [0013]

The 2nd bias current source 8-1 that supplies bias current to the 2nd cathode of the semiconductor laser 6-1 and 2nd semiconductor laser 6-1 is connected to the collector of the 2nd bipolar transistor 4-1. [0014]

The polarization outputted from the 1st semiconductor laser considers it as a thing parallel to space, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and the polarization outputted from the 2nd semiconductor laser presupposes that it is vertical to space, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. That is, the polarization outputted from the 1st semiconductor laser and the polarization outputted from the 2nd semiconductor laser are in orthogonality relation. It multiplexs with the polarizing prism 9–1, and the outputted ray of two semiconductor lasers which intersect perpendicularly is sent out to the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 as an output of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100.

[0015]

The 1st semiconductor laser 3–1 outputted by the polarization which intersects perpendicularly, and the 2nd semiconductor laser 4–1 output light complementarily mutually with the data signal inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter. That is, when an input data signal is 'H', the 1st bipolar transistor 3–1 is set to 'ON', and flows through the current Ip of the current source 2–1 into the 1st semiconductor laser, and light is outputted. At this time, the 2nd bipolar transistor 4–1 serves as 'OFF', and only current Ib2 of the 2nd bias current source 8–1 is impressed to the 2nd semiconductor laser 6–1, and it becomes only bias emission.

[0016]

Next, when input data is 'L', it is set to 'OFF', and the 1st bipolar transistor 3-1 is set only to current lb1 of the 1st bias current source 7-1, and becomes the 1st semiconductor laser 5-1 only with bias emission. On the other hand, the 2nd bipolar transistor 4-1 is set to 'ON', and flows through the current Ip of the current source 2-1 into the 2nd semiconductor laser 6-1, and light is outputted.

[0017]

As a result, the light of polarization parallel to space when the data inputted into the 1st optical transmitter 100 is 'H' is outputted, the light of polarization vertical to space is outputted and the output of the polarizing prism 9–1 maintains orthogonality relation, when it is 'L'.

[0018]

It is outputted to space via the lens which is not illustrated, and is condensed with the lens which the 1st optical transmitter 100 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 provided in the position which counters do not illustrate, and the optical signal outputted from the polarizing prism 9-1 is inputted into the receive section 202.

[0019]

The receive section 202 of the 2nd optical receiver 200 divides the optical signal from the 1st optical transmitter 100 into the polarization which intersects perpendicularly with the polarized—wave—separation prism 10–2. The light of polarization level in space goes straight on, and is inputted into the 1st photo-diode 11–2. On the other hand, it reflects and the light of polarization vertical to space is inputted into the 2nd photo-diode 12–2.

[0020]

The cathode of the 1st photo-diode 11-2 is connected to the positive power supply 13-2. The anode of the 2nd photo-diode 12-2 is connected to the negative power supply 14-2. The anode of the 1st photo-diode 11-2 and the cathode of the 2nd photo-diode 12-2 are connected to the input of the current potential converter 15-2.

#### [0021]

If light with large photoelectrical power of polarization parallel to space inputs into the receive section 22–1 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 as compared with the photoelectrical power of polarization vertical to space, the photoelectric current of the 1st photo—diode 11–2 will become larger than the photoelectric current of the 2nd photo—diode 12–2. This photoelectric current flows into the input side of the current potential converter 15–2, and voltage is outputted to the output side of the current potential converter 15–2.

## [0022]

On the contrary, if light with the larger photoelectrical power of polarization vertical to space inputs into the receive section 22–1 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 as compared with the photoelectrical power of polarization level in space, the photoelectric current of the 2nd photo-diode 12–2 will become larger than the photoelectric current of the 1st photo-diode 11–2. Polar voltage with this photoelectric current contrary to the above—mentioned to the output of outflow and a current potential converter from the input side of the current potential converter 15–2 is outputted.

#### [0023]

The optical signal outputted from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 serves as polarization which was parallel to space, when the data signal inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 is 'H', and in 'L', it becomes polarization vertical to space. Since the outputted optical signal is transmitted in space, a polarized wave state does not change like the propagation in an optical signal is transmitted in of 'H' is inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100, in the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200, the optical signal of polarization parallel to space will be inputted. In the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter, the photoelectric current from the 1st photo—diode 11–2 becomes dominant, photoelectric current flows into the input side of the current potential converter 15–2, and the output of the current potential converter 15–2 is set to 'H'.

#### [0024]

On the other hand, if the data of 'L' is inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100, the optical signal of polarization vertical to space will be outputted from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100. The photoelectric current from the 2nd photo-diode 12-2 as which the optical signal of polarization vertical to space is inputted into the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 becomes dominant, and, in photoelectric current, the output of outflow and the current potential converter 15-2 becomes 'L' from the input side of the current potential converter 15-2.

#### [0025]

As shown above, in the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200, the data signal corresponding to the input data of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 will be outputted.

#### [0026]

Here, various background lights other than the optical signal outputted from the 1st optical transmitter 100 are inputted into the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200. The case where power flux density is most inputted into the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 in background light simultaneously with the output signal light of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter of opposite of the sunlight which poses a problem highly is considered.

## [0027]

The optical signal inputted into the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 is separated into the optical signal of polarization parallel to space, and the optical signal of polarization vertical to space by the polarized—wave—separation prism 10–2. The optical signal from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 that counters changes vertically with polarization being level depending on the data signal inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100, as mentioned above. On the other hand, it is [ lights /, such as sunlight, / background ] random in a polarization direction.

## [0028]

Therefore, the background photoelectrical power of two polarization separated by the polarized—wave—separation prism 10–2 is divided into two. Background lights, such as sunlight divided into two, are inputted into the 1st photo-diode 11–2 and 2nd photo-diode 12–2, respectively. When the electric power of the background light divided into two is almost equal, the photoelectric current by the background light which flows into the 1st photo-diode 11–2, and the photoelectric current by the background light which flows into the 2nd photo-diode 12–2 become almost equal. As a result, the photoelectric current which flows into the input side of the current potential converter 15–2 denies and suits, and the voltage by background light is not outputted.

## [0029]

Therefore, the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 becomes possible [ outputting the voltage which follows an optical signal without being influenced by background light ], also when background light is contained in the optical signal.

#### [0030]

When it is a case where the data signal inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 is 'H', and 'L', the direction of the input current of the current potential converter 15–2 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 turns into an opposite direction mutually. That is, reverse polarity voltage can be outputted for the output of the current potential converter 15–2. For this reason, it becomes possible to constitute the output from the receive section 202 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 from an AC coupling. constituting the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 from an AC coupling — extensive — an optical dynamic range radio receiver—transmitter is realizable.

#### [0031]

Here, when the data inputted into the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 was 'H', the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 outputted the polarization light parallel to space, and the example which outputs 'H' in the 2nd optical receiver 200 when a polarization light parallel to space is received was shown. The relation between data and polarization is a mere example, and various modifications are considered like polarization parallel in 'L'. The example of being vertical to parallel was shown in space about polarization. However, as long as the polarization outputted from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 is in orthogonality relation, any may be sufficient as it.

#### [0032]

The combination of a right-handed-rotation circular polarization and a left-handed-rotation circular polarization may be sufficient by inserting 1/4 wavelength plate etc. in the output of the transmission section 101 of the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 100. In this case, after inserting 1/4 wavelength

plate in the input of the receive section 202 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 that counters and returning to a linearly polarized wave, it is possible to separate polarization by polarized—wave—separation prism.

[0033]

The 1st optical transmitter 100 showed the example which switches the current sent through two semiconductor lasers with the differential current switches of a bipolar transistor. Differential current switches may consist of pairs of a field effect transistor.

[0034]

The embodiment shown in <u>drawing 1</u> showed the example which changes the current of the current source 2–1 with differential current switches. However, as long as it is the composition that two semiconductor lasers are operated complementarily, it may be what kind of circuitry.

[0035]

[0036]

Although the above explained performing optical radio to the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 from the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100, Optical radio to the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 is similarly performed from the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200, and the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 and 2nd transmitter—receiver 200 can communicate mutually.

that is, To the transmission section 22–1 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200, input data. When it inputs, the transmission section 22–1. The buffer amplifier 1–2, the current source 2–2, the 1st bipolar transistor 3–2, the 2nd bipolar transistor 4–2, the 1st semiconductor laser 5–2, the 2nd semiconductor laser 6–2, the 1st bias current source 7–2, the 2nd bias current source 8–2 to constitute, It sends out as an optical signal with the polarization which intersected perpendicularly with the polarizing prism 9–2, This optical signal is received in the receive section 101 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100. Received data can be obtained with the polarized light separation prism 12–1, the 1st photo—diode 11–1, the 2nd photo—diode 12–1, the positive power supply 13–1, the negative power supply 14–1, and the current potential converter 15–1 which constitute the receive section 101.

(A 2nd embodiment)

Next, the optical radio communications system concerning a 2nd embodiment of this invention is explained.

<u>Drawing 2</u> is a figure showing the composition of the optical radio receiver~transmitter concerning a 2nd embodiment.

[0037]

In <u>drawing 2</u>, the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 comprise a transmission section (301,401) and a receive section (302,402), respectively, and the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 are the same composition. The 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 are arranged at the position which can perform optical radio and which countered, and the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 are communicating mutually. [0038]

The 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300 and 2nd transmitter-receiver 400 have the light reflector 51 as shown in drawing 3, If the Idemitsu part 52 which sends out an optical signal, and the light sensing portion

53 which receives an optical signal are formed near the light reflector 51 and the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300 sends out an optical signal to the 2nd transmitter-receiver 400 from the Idemitsu part 52, A part of optical signal was received by the light sensing portion 53, it reflected in the light reflector 51, and returned to the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300 as catoptric light, and, as for the part, the 1st optical receiver 300 and 2nd optical receiver 400 have taken tracking by this returned light. [0039]

<u>Drawing 2</u> describes the case where optical radio to the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 is being performed from the 1st transmitter—receiver 300.

The 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter which were shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. Buffer amplifier (21–1,21–2), the 1st bipolar transistor (24–1,24–2), the 1st semiconductor laser (25–1,25–2). The 2nd semiconductor laser (26–1,26–2), the 1st bias current source (27–1,27–2). The 2nd bias current source (28–1,28–2), a polarizing prism (29–1,29–2), A polarized light separation prism (30–1,30–2), the 1st photo-diode (31–1,31–2), The 2nd photo-diode (32–1,32–2), a positive power supply (33–1,33–2), and the 1st current potential converter (35–1,35–2). The buffer amplifier of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 100 of a 1st embodiment, and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 200 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (1–1,1–2). The 1st bipolar transistor (3–1,3–2), the 2nd bipolar transistor (4–1,4–2). The 1st semiconductor laser (5–1,5–2), the 2nd semiconductor laser (6–1,6–2), the 1st bias current source (7–1,7–2), the 2nd bias current source (8–1,8–2). A polarizing prism (9–1,9–2), a polarized light separation prism (10–1,10–2). Since it is the same as that of the 1st photo-diode (11–1,11–2), the 2nd photo-diode (12–1,12–2), a positive power supply (13–1,13–2), and a current potential converter (15–1,15–2) substantially, detailed explanation of operation is omitted here. [0041]

The point of difference between the optical radio receiver—transmitter of a 2nd embodiment, and the optical radio receiver—transmitter of a 1st embodiment, The current value Ip of the variable current source (22–1,22–2) of the differential current switches constituted from the 1st bipolar transistor (23–1,23–2) and 2nd bipolar transistor (24–1,24–2), The 2nd current potential converter (36–1,36–2) and capacitor (39–1,39–2) are connected to the anode side of the point and the 2nd photo-diode (32–1,32–2) which may be changed in the shape of a sine by the source of a low frequency signal (27–1,27–2), It is the point that the output signal of the source of a low frequency signal (27–1,27–2) and the 2nd current potential converter (36–1,36–2) is supplied to the synchronous detector (38–1,38–2).

#### [0042]

In the transmission section 301 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300, the output current value of the variable current source 22–1 receives abnormal conditions on the amplitude and frequency which are outputted from the source 37–1 of a low frequency signal. By change of the current value Ip of this variable current source 22–1, as the 1st semiconductor laser 25–1 and 2nd semiconductor laser 26–1 are shown in drawing 4, the intensity modulation of a low frequency wave is made.

#### [0043]

It is multiplexed and two semiconductor laser beams which intersect perpendicularly with the polarizing prism 29-1 are outputted into the atmosphere via the lens which is not illustrated as an optical signal from

the transmission section 301 of the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300.

#### [0044]

The optical signal outputted into the atmosphere reaches the 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter 400 that counters.

[0045]

A part is reflected by the light reflector 501 formed in the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400, and the sent—out optical signal returns to the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 again. This catoptric light is used for the tracking of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 as mentioned above.

[0046]

Next, operation of the receive section 302 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 is shown. In the receive section 302, the catoptric light from the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 mentioned above and the optical signal sent out from the sending part 401 of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 are received simultaneously. The optical signal sent out from the sending part 401 of this 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 is sent out as an optical signal with the polarization which intersected perpendicularly the TETA signal inputted into the sending part 401 like the sending part 301 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 mentioned above.

[0047]

In the receive section 301 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300, the catoptric light reflected with the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 is received as feeble light, and, on the other hand, the optical signal sent out from the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 enters strongly.

[0048]

The catoptric light which arrived at the receive section 302 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 is divided into cross polarization via the polarized—wave—separation prism 30–1. The light of polarization parallel to the separated space is changed into photoelectric current with the 1st photo-diode 31–1. The light of polarization vertical to the separated space is changed into photoelectric current with the 2nd photo-diode 32–1.

[0049]

As shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, the light of both the polarization that transmitted from the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300 has received intensity modulation with the low frequency signal, and catoptric light has received intensity modulation with the low frequency signal similarly.

[0050]

Therefore, the signal current which received intensity modulation by the low frequency wave is inputted into the 2nd current potential converter 36-1 as current in phase. Since the photoelectric current changed into current with the 2nd photo-diode 32-1 contains many high frequency components at this time, it flows into the earth side by the capacitor 39-1.

[0051]

At this time, it is good for the product of the angular frequency of a low frequency signal and the capacity of the capacitor 39–1 to set or less to 0.02. This is for making it more than half of the signal current and photoelectric current which received abnormal conditions by the low frequency wave flow into the 2nd

current repeater 36-1, when the input impedance of the 2nd direct current transducer 36-1 considers 50 ohms.

## [0052]

The optical signal which the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 inputted into the receive section 302 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 sent out is divided into cross polarization via the polarized—wave—separation prism 30–1 like the above.

#### [0053]

According to the polarization of an optical signal, the signal of positive/negative is outputted by the 1st photo-diode 31–1, the 2nd photo-diode 32–1, and the 1st current potential converter 35–1 like [ data signal / which the 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter 400 sent out ] a 1st embodiment, and it can take out as a data signal.

## [0054]

About the low frequency signal in phase which the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 sent out, it inputs into the 2nd current potential converter 36-1 simultaneously with the low frequency signal of catoptic light in phase. That is, two spectral components, the low frequency signal of the reflected wave by the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 and the low frequency signal which the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 emits, exist in the output voltage signal of the 2nd current potential converter 36-1.

#### [0055]

Here by changing the low frequency signal frequency of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 of a local station, and the low frequency signal frequency of the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 beforehand, Synchronous detection of the output signal of the 2nd current potential converter 36–1 and the output signal of the source 37–1 of a low frequency signal is carried out with the synchronous detector 38–1, only the low frequency signal frequency component of the reflected wave of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 is extracted selectively, and it becomes possible to acquire a tracking signal. [0056]

Therefore, as the frequency component of a reflected wave serves as the maximum, automatic tracking becomes possible by controlling the direction over the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300.

#### [0057]

Here, the light reflector 51 can use the light reflector etc. which are popularly called the cat's-eye currently installed in the road.

#### [0058]

Although the low frequency signal frequency component of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 is extracted selectively, a band pass filter is provided in 36 to current potential converter 1 inside of the 2nd, and it may be made to extract the low—frequency component of the 1st optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 beforehand with the synchronous detector 38–1.

#### [0059]

Although the frequency of a low frequency signal is changed with the 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter 400, it is good also considering the frequency of the 1st

optical radio receiver—transmitter 300 and the 2nd optical radio receiver—transmitter 400 as a relatively prime relation so that harmonic content may leak mutually and may not be crowded. [0060]

As for low frequency signal frequency, it is also important for tracking control that it is hard to be influenced by sunlight as frequency higher than the frequency component (refer to near 2Mz and drawing 5 of JP.7-183849.A) which sunlight has.

#### [0061]

Although the above-mentioned embodiment explained the example of the optical radio-transmission-and-reception device in which both transmission and reception are possible with both the transmission section and the receive section, it is also possible to constitute the optical radio transmitter and the optical radio set which have one of the transmission sections or receive sections of the above-mentioned embodiment, and perform operation [ which / of transmission or reception ].

### [Effect of the Invention]

As explained above, according to this invention, when a polarization direction carries out the abnormal conditions which carried out orthogonality relation mutually to a data signal and transmits to it, it becomes possible to provide the optical radio communications system which is not influenced by strong background lights, such as sunlight.

#### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1]</u>The figure showing the optical radio receiver-transmitter concerning a 1st embodiment of this invention

[Drawing 2]The figure showing the optical radio receiver-transmitter concerning other embodiments of this invention

 $\underline{[\text{Drawing 3}]} \text{The figure showing the light reflector concerning other embodiments of this invention}$ 

[Drawing 4]The figure explaining the lightwave signal sent out from the optical radio receiver-transmitter concerning other embodiments of this invention

#### [Description of Notations]

- 1-1, 1-2, 21-1, 21-2 .... Buffer amplifier
- 2-1, 2-2, 22-1, 22-2 .... Current source
- 3-1, 3-2, 23-1, 23-2 .... The 1st bipolar transistor
- 4-1, 4-2, 24-1, 24-2 .... The 2nd bipolar transistor
- 5-1, 5-2, 25-1, 25-2 .... The 1st semiconductor laser
- 6-1, 6-2, 26-1, 26-2 .... The 2nd semiconductor laser
- 7-1, 7-2, 27-1, 27-2 .... The 1st bias current source
- 8-1, 8-2, 28-1, 28-2 .... The 2nd bias current source.
- 9-1. 9-2. 29-1. 29-2 .... Polarizing prism
- 10-1, 10-2, 30-1, 30-2 .. Polarized light separation prism
- 11-1, 11-2, 31-1, 31-2 .. The 1st photo-diode
- 12-1, 12-2, 32-1, 32-2 .. The 2nd photo-diode
- 13-1, 13-2, 33-1, 33-2 .. Positive power supply

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14-1, 14-2, 34-1, 34-2 ... Negative power supply
15-1, 15-2, 35-1, 35-2 ... Current potential converter
36-1, 36-2 .........The 2nd current potential converter
37-1, 37-2 ........The source of a low frequency signal
38-1, 38-2 ........Phase comparator
39-1, 39-2 ........Capacitor
51...........Light reflector
100, 300 .........The 1st optical radio receiver-transmitter
101, 201, 301, 401 ... Sending part
102, 202, 302, 402 ... Receive section
200, 400 ........The 2nd optical radio receiver-transmitter
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[Translation done.]

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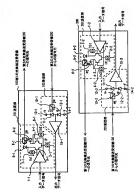
(54) 【発明の名称】光無線通信システム、光無線送受信機、光無線送信機

#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】太陽光に無関係に光信号を無線伝送する光無線 通信システムを提供することにある。

【解決手段】本発明は自由空間をレーザ光を用いて通信を行う光無線通信システムにおいて、光無線送信機側で、偏波方向が互いに直交関係にある2つの半導体レーザに、入力データ信号に応じて相補的に強度変調を行い、光無線受信機側において、個光分離ブリズムにより偏被分離プリズムにより偏被分離し、直列に配置した2つのフォトダイオードの中間点を電流電圧変換することにより、偏波分離した光信号電流の登信号のみ端正に変換して、データ信号を得るものできる。

【選択図】 図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

光無線送信機と光無線受信機との間で光を用いて無線通信を行う光無線通信システムにおいて、

前記光無線送信機は、

第1の半導体レーザと、

この第1の半導体レーザの偏波と直交する偏波を有する第2の半導体レーザと、入力データ信号のマークとスペースに対応して前記前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザを駆動させ、互いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザから発生させる駆動手段と、

前記第1の半導体レーザと前記第2の半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光を結合する合 波器とを具備し、

前記光無線受信機は、前記光無線送信機から入射した光の偏波を互いに直交した第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光に分離する分波器と、

これら第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光が入力され、偏波の方向に応じてマークとスペースが 識別される出力データ信号を得るデータ信号再生部とを具備することを特徴とする光無線 浦骨システム。

【請求項2】

前記駆動手段は、前記入力データ信号のマークとスペースに対応して電流源の電流を切り 替えるようにしたトランジスタ差動電流スイッチ回路の正論理出力と負論路出力により、 前記第1の半導体レーザ及び前記第2の半導体レーザのそれぞれを駆動するようにしたこ とを特徴とする結束項1記載の光無線通信システム。

【請求項3】

前記データ信号再生部は、

前記第 1 の偏波光を受光し、そのカソードに正の電源が接続した第 1 のフォトダイオードと、

前記第2の偏波光を受光し、そのアノードに負の電源が接続した第2のフォトダイオード ・

前記第1のフォトダイオードのアノードと第2のフォトダイオードのカソードが、その入 力部に接続された電流電圧変換器とを具備し、

第1のフォトダイオードのアノードの出力と第2のフォトダイオードのカソードの出力と の差を検出することを特徴とする請求項1記載の光無線通信システム。

【請求項4】

光無線送信機と光無線受信機との間で光を用いて無線通信を行う光無線通信システムに用いられる前記光無線送信機の送信部が、

第1の半導体レーザと、

この第1の半導体レーザの偏波と直交する偏波を有する第2の半導体レーザと、入力データ信号のマークとスペースに対応して前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザを 駆動させ、互いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザか 5発生させる駆動手段と、

前記第1の半導体レーザと前記第2の半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光を結合する合 波器とを具備することを特徴とする光無線送信機。

【請求項5】

光無線送受信機間で光を用いて無線通信を行う光無線通信システムに用いられる前記光前 記光無線送受信機の送信部が、

第1の半導体レーザと、

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(3)

前記第1の半導体レーザと前記第2の半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光を結合する合 波器とを具備し、

光無線送受信機の受信部が、

前記他の光無線送受信機から入射した光の偏波を互いに直交した第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光に分離する分波器と、

これら第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光が入力され、偏波の方向に応じてマークとスペースが 識別される出力テータ信号を得るデータ信号再生部とを具備することを特徴とする光無線 送受信機。

【請求項6】

第1の光無線送受信機と第2の光無線送受信機との間で光を用いて無線通信を行うとともに、前記第1の光送受信機から前記第2の光送受信機に送信するときに前記第2の光送受信機に設けられた反射板による反射波を用いて前記第1の光送受信機が前記第2の光送受信機に対する方向調整を行う光無線通信システムにおいて、

前記第1の光無線送受信機は

第1の半導体レーザと、

この第1の半導体レーザの偏波と直交する偏波を有する第2の半導体レーザと、前記入力 データ信号のマークとスペースに対応して可変電流源の電流を切り替えるようにしたトラ ンジスタ差動電流スイッチ回路の正論理出力又は負論路出力により、前記第1の半導体レ ーザ又は第2の半導体レーザを駆動させるとともに、所定の周波数の信号で前記可変電流 源の電流量を変調し、互いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導 体レーザから発生させる駆動手段と、

前記第1の半導体レーザと前記第2の半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光を結合する合 波器とからなる送信部と、

前記第2の光送受信機から反射した反射光及び前記第2の光送受信機からの受信光をそれ ぞれその偏波を互いに直交した第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光に分離する分波器と

でれている。 前記第1の偏波光を受光し、そのカソードに正の電源が接続した第1のフォトダイオード

前記第2の偏波光を受光し、そのアノードに負の電源が接続した第2のフォトダイオードと、

と、 前記第2のフォトダイオードのアノードに接続され、一端が設置されたコンデンサと、

前記第2のフォトダイオードのアノードに接続された第2の電流電圧変換器と、この第2 の電流電圧変換器の出力と前記所定の周波数の信号が入力され、これら第2の電流電圧変 換器の出力と前記所定の周波数の信号とを同期検波する同期検波器とを具備し、

前記同期検波器の検波出力が最大となるように前記第1の光無線送受信機の前記第2の光 無線送受信機に対する方向調整を行うことを特徴とする光無線通信システム。

【請求項7】

前記特定の低周波信号の角周波数とコンデンサの容量との積が 0.02以下であることを 特徴とする請求項 6記載の光無線通信システム。

【請求項8】

前記第1の光無線送受信機の前記所定の周波数は、対向する前記第2の光無線送受信機の 所定の周波数と異なることを特徴とする請求項6記載の光無線通信システム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、光信号を自由空間で送受信する際に太陽光などの背景光雑音の影響を受けにく いポイントトゥポイント光無線通信システム、光無線送受信機、光無線送信機に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

自由空間を介して光信号の送受信を行う光無線通信システムは、光ファイバなどの敷設が 困難で、かつ、電波が使用できない領域での通信システムとして有望視されている。例え

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ば、病院など無線機器の使用が制限されている領域において、光ファイバ敷設などの大規模な工事を行わずにビル間で簡単にデータ通信を行うことができる。また、電波を利用する場合には無線免許が必要であり、通信事業者以外の企業や個人が自由にデータ通信することができなかった。しかし、光無線通信システムでは、個人や企業が自由にデータ通信ができると言う利点がある。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

以上のように、光無線送受信機1対を設置することにより、簡単に相互のデータ通信ができる。しかしながら、光無線送受信機の設置位置では1対の光無線送受信機リンクの延長線上に太陽が入ってしまうことにより、データ通信ができないような設置方向を退んで光無線送受信機に入らないような設置方向を退んで光無線送受信機を設置しなければならないという制約があった。あるいは、特開平10-107556号公報に示すように光信号用の受光素子とバイアス回路用の受光素子と抵抗を並列した回路を直列接続することにより、太陽光などの直射日光時に受光素子にかかるバイアス電圧を高くすることにより太陽光の影響軽減するものがあるが、回路構成が複雑になる欠点があった。

[0004]

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記目的を達成するために本発明の光無線通信システムは、光無線送信機と光無線受信機との間で光を用いて無線通信を行う光無線通信システムにおいて、前記光無線送信機は、第1の半導体レーザと、この第1の半導体レーザの個波と直交する可能の発生を開くの半導体レーザと、この第1の半導体レーザとの場で、1の半導体とのサットでは第2の半導体レーザがを駆動させ、互いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体にレーザフは第2の半導体レーザから発生ささ光を結合を設置と、開発し、前記第2の半導体としてがと前記第2の半導体としてがと前記第2の半導体としていた第2の半導体としていた第2の半導体とが表対した光の偏波を互いに直接と、第2の偏波光と第2の偏波光に分離する分波器と、これら第1の偏波光と第2の偏波光が入力され、偏波の方向に応じてマークとスペースが識別される出力データ信号を得るデータ信号再生部とを具備することを特徴とするものである。

[0006]

また、本発明の光無線通信システムは、第1の光無線送受信機と第2の光無線送受信機と の間で光を用いて無線通信を行うとともに、前記第1の光送受信機から前記第2の光送受 信機に送信するときに前記第2の光送受信機に設けられた反射板による反射波を用いて前 記第1の光送受信機が前記第2の光送受信機に対する方向調整を行う光無線通信システム において、前記第1の光無線送受信機は第1の半導体レーザと、この第1の半導体レーザ の偏波と直交する偏波を有する第2の半導体レーザと、前記入力データ信号のマークとス ペースに対応して可変電流源の電流を切り替えるようにしたトランジスタ差動電流スイッ チ回路の正論理出力又は負論路出力により、前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レ 一ザを駆動させるとともに、所定の周波数の信号で前記可変電流源の電流量を変調し、互 いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザから発生させる 駆動手段と、前記第1の半導体レーザと前記第2の半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光 を結合する合波器とからなる 美信部と、 前記算2の光送受信機から反射した反射光及び前 記第2の光送受信機からの受信光をそれぞれその偏波を互いに直交した第1の偏波光と第 2の偏波光に分離する分波器と、前記第1の偏波光を受光し、そのカソードに正の電源が 接続した第1のフォトダイオードと、前記第2の偏波光を受光し、そのアノードに負の電 源が接続した第2のフォトダイオードと、前記第2のフォトダイオードのアノードに接続

され、一端が設置されたコンデンサと、前記第2のフォトダイオードのアノードに接続された第2の電流電圧変換器と、この第2の電流電圧変換器の出力と前記所定の周波数の信号とを同期検 場が入力され、これら第2の電流電圧変換器の出力と前配所定の周波数の信号とを同期検 波する同期検波器とを具備し、前記同期検波器の検波出力が最大となるように前記第1の 光無線送受信機の前記第2の光無線送受信機に対する方向調整を行うことを特徴とするも のである。

[0007]

また、本発明の光無線送信機は光無線送信機と光無線受信機との間で光を用いて無線通信を行う光無線通信システムに用いられるものであり、その送信部が、第1の半導体レーザと、この第1の半導体レーザの偏波と直交する偏波を有する第2の半導体レージと、入力データ信号のマークとスペースに対応して前記第1の半導体レーザ又は第2の半導体レーザを野動させ、互いに偏波の直交した光を前記第1の半導体レーザスは第2の半導体レーザから発生させる駆動手段と、前記第1の半導体レージの半導体レーザからそれぞれ出力する光を結合する合波器とを具備することを特徴とするものである。

[0008]

[00009]

【発明の実施の形態】

(第1の実施の形態)

以下、本発明に係る第1の実施の形態を図を用いて説明する。図1は本発明の光無線通信システムの第1の実施の形態を示す。

[0010]

図1において第1の光無線送受信機100及び第2の光無線送受信機200はそれぞれ送信部(101,201)と受信部(102,202)とから構成され、第1の光無線送受信機100と第2の光無線送受信機200は同様な構成である。さらに、第1の光無線送受信機100と第2の光無線送受信機200とは光無線通信が行える対向した位置に配置され、第1の光無線送受信機100と第2の送受信機200とは相互に通信を行っており、ここでは第1の光無線送受信機100か第2の光無線送受信機200とは相互に通信を行っており、ここでは第1の光無線送受信機100か第2の光無線送受信機200に対する光無線通信を行っているとして説明する。

[0011]

第1の光無線送受信機101の送信部101に入力するデータ信号をパッファアンプ1ー 1により増幅する。増幅されたデータ信号にしたがって電流源2-1の電流1pを第11pを第1 パイポーラトランジスタ3-1と第2のパイポーラトランジスタ4-1で構成する差動ス イッチ回路で切り替える。すなわち、第1のパイポーラトランジスタ3-1のベースに入 力するデータ信号が、H、の場合には第1のパイポーラトランジスタ3-1は、ON・と なり、第2のパイポーラトランジスタ4-1は、OFF、となる。

[0012]

第1のパイポーラトランジスタ3-1のコレクタには、第1の半導体レーザ5-1のカソードと第1の半導体レーザ5-1にパイアス電流を供給する第1のパイアス電流源7-1 が接続されている。

[0013]

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また、第2のパイポーラトランジスタ4-1のコレクタには、第2の半導体レーザ6-1 のカソードと第2の半導体レーザ6-1にパイアス電流を供給する第2のパイアス電流源 8-1が接続されている。

[0014]

第1の半導体レーザから出力する偏波は図1に示すように紙面に平行であるものとし、第 2の半導体レーザから出力する偏波は図1に示すように紙面に垂直であるとする。すなわ 5、第1の半導体レーザから出力する偏波と第2の半導体レーザから出力する偏波は直交 関係にある。直交する2つの半導体レーザの出力光を偏光プリズム9ー1により合波し、 第1の光無線送受信機100の出力として、第2の光無線送受信機200に送出する。

[0015]

直交する偏波で出力する第1の半導体レーザ3-1と第2の半導体レーザ4-1は、第1の光無線送受信機に入力するデータ信号により互いに相補的に光を出力する。すなわち、入力データ信号が、H'の場合、第1のパイポーラトランジスタ3-1が'ON'となり、電流源2-1の電流Ipは、第1の半導体レーザに流れ光が出力される。この時、第2のパイポーラトランジスタ4-1は'OFF'となり、第2の半導体レーザ6-1には第2のパイプス電流級8-1の電流Ib2のみ印加され、パイアス発光のみとなる。

[0016]

次に、入力データが' L' の場合、第1のパイポーラトランジスタ 3-1 が' O F F' となり、第1の半導体レーザ 5-1 には、第1のパイアス電流源 7-1 の電流 I b 1 のみとなり、パイアス発光のみとなる。一方、第2のパイポーラトランジスタ 4-1 が' O N' となり、電流駅 2-1 の電流 I p は、第2の半導体レーザ 6-1 に流れ光が出力される。  $\begin{bmatrix}0&0&1&7\end{bmatrix}$ 

その結果、偏光プリズム9-1の出力は第1の光送信機100に入力されるデータが、'H'の場合には、紙面に平行の偏波の光が出力され、'L'の場合には、紙面に垂直の偏波の光が出力されで変関係を保つ。

[0018]

偏光プリズム 9 − 1 から出力された信号光は、図示しないレンズを介して空間に出力され、第1 の光送信機 1 0 0 と対向する位置に設けられた第2 の光無線送受信機 2 0 0 0 の図示しないレンズにより集光され受信器 2 0 2 に入力される。

[0019]

第2の光受信機200の受信部202は、第1の光送信機100からの信号光を偏波分離 プリズム10-2により直交する偏波に分離する。紙面に水平の偏波の光は直進して、第 1のフォトダイオード11-2に入力される。一方、紙面に垂直の偏波の光は、反射して 第2のフォトダイオード12-2に入力される。

[0020]

第1のフォトダイオード11 — 2のカソードは正の電源13 — 2に接続される。また、第2のフォトダイオード12 — 2のアノードは負の電源14 — 2に接続される。さらに、第1のフォトダイオード11 — 2のアノードと第2のフォトダイオード12 — 2のカソードと確能電圧変換器15 — 2の入力に接続されている。

[0021]

第2の光無線送受信機200の受信部22-1に紙面に垂直な偏波の光電力に比較し、紙面に平行な偏波の光電力が大きい光が入力すると、第1のフォトダイオード11-2の光電流は第2のフォトダイオード12-2の光電流は第2のフォトダイオード12-2の光電流は電流電圧変換器15-2の出力側に電圧が出力される。

[0022]

逆に、第2の光無線送受信機200の受信部22-1に紙面に水平な偏波の光電力に比較し、紙面に垂直な偏波の光電力の方が大きい光が入力すると、第2のフォトダイオード12-2の光電流は、第1のフォトダイオード11-2の光電流より大きくなる。この光電流は、電流電圧変換器の出力には、前述

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とは逆の極性の電圧が出力される。

[0023]

第1の光無線送受信機100から出力される信号光は第1の光無線送受信機100に入力するデータ信号が・H・の場合は紙面に平行した偏波となり、プロイバ中の伝播のように に重な偏波となる。出力された信号光は空間を伝送されるため、光ファイバ中の伝播のように 偏波状態が変化することはない。したがって、第1の光無線送受信機100に「H・のデータが入力されると、第2の光無線送受信機200では紙面に平行な偏波の信号光が入力 される。第2の光無線送受信機では第1のフォトダイオード11-2からの光電流が支配 のとなり、電流電圧変換器15-2の入力側に光電流が流れ込み、電流電圧変換器15-2の出力が・H・となる。

[0024]

一方、第1の光無線送受信機100に'L'のデータが入力されると、第1の光無線送受信機100から抵面に垂直な偏波の信号光が出力される。第2の光無線送受信機200には、抵面に垂直な偏波の信号光が入力される、第2のフォトダイオード12-2からの光電流が支配的となり、電流電圧変換器15-2の入力側から光電流が流れ出し、電流電圧変換器15-2の出力が'L'となる。

[0025]

以上に示したように、第2の光無線送受信機200では第1の光無線送受信機100の入力データに対応したデータ信号が出力されることになる。

[0026]

ここで、第2の光無線送受信機200には第1の光送信機100から出力される信号光以外の種々の背景光が入力される。背景光の中で、もっとも電力密度が高く問題となる太陽光が対向の第1の光無線送受信機の出力信号光と同時に第2の光無線送受信機200に入力される場合を考える。

[0027]

第2の光無線送受信機200に入力される信号光は、偏波分離プリズム10-2によって 紙面に平行な偏波の信号光と、紙面に垂直な偏波の信号光に分離される。対向する第1の 光無線送受信機100からの信号光は、上述したように、第1の光無線送受信機100に 入力されるデータ信号に依存して偏波が水平と垂直に変化する。一方、太陽光などの背景 光は偏波方向がランダムである。

[0028]

したがって、偏波分離プリズム 10-2 で分離される 2 つの偏波の背景光電力は 2 つに分離される。 2 つに分離された 腐光などの背景光は、第1 のフォトダイオード 11-2 と 第 2 のフォトダイオード 11-2 と 前 2 のでの またれる。 2 つに分離された背景光の電力がほぼ等しい場合には、第 1 のフォトダイオード 11-2 に流れる背景光による光電流がほぼ等しくなる。 その 精果、電流電圧変換器 15-2 の入力側に流入する光電流が打ち消しあい、背景光による電圧が出力されない。

[0029]

したがって、第2の光無線送受信機200は信号光に背景光が含まれている場合にも、背 40 景光の影響を受けずに信号光に従う電圧を出力することが可能となる。

[0030]

また、第1の光無線送受信機100に入力するデータ信号が、H、の場合と、L、の場合に、第2の光無線送受信機200の電流電圧変換器15-2の入力電流の方向が互いに逆方向となる。すなわち、電流電圧変換器15-2の出力を逆板性電圧を出力するようにである。このため、第2の光無線送受信機200の受信部202からの出力を交流結合で構成することが可能となる。第2の光無線送受信機200を交流結合で構成することにより、広ダイナミックレンジな光無線送受信機を現することができる。

[0031]

ここで、第1の光無線送受信機100に入力するデータが、H'の場合に、第1の光無線

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送受倡機100は紙面に平行な偏波光を出力し、第2の光受信機200では、紙面に平行な偏波光を受けた場合に、「H'を出力する例を示した。データと偏波の関係は、単なる一例であり、「L'の場合に平行な偏波というように、変形例は種々考えられる。また、偏波に関して、紙面に平行と垂直という例を示した。しかし、第1の光無線送受信機100から出力される偏波は、直交関係にあれば何れでも良い。

[0032]

また、第1の光無線送受信機100の送信部101の出力に4分の1波長板などを挿入することにより右回り円偏波と左回り円偏波の組み合わせでも良い。この場合、対向する第2の光無線送受信機200の受信部202の入力に4分の1波長板を挿入して、直線偏波に戻してから偏波分離プリズムにて偏波を分離することが考えられる。

[0033]

また、第1の光送信機100はパイポーラトランジスタの差動電流スイッチにより、2つの半導体レーザに流す電流をスイッチする例を示した。差動電流スイッチは、電界効果トランジスタのペアで構成しても良い。

[0034]

また、図 1 に示す実施の形態では、電流源 2-1 の電流を差動電流スイッチで切り替える例を示した。しかし、 2 つの半導体レーザを相補的に動作させられる構成であれば、どのような回路構成であっても良い。

[0035]

以上は、第1の光無線送受信機100から第2の光無線送受信機200に対する光無線通信を行っていることについて説明したが、第2の光無線送受信機200から第1の光無線 送受信機100に対する光無線通信も同様におこなわれ、第1の光無線送受信機100と 第2の送受信機200とは相互に相互に通信を行うことができる。

[0036]

すなわち、第2の光無線送受信機200の送信部22-1に入力データを入力すると送信部22-1を構成するパッファアンプ1-2、電流源2-2、第1のパイポーラトランジスタ3-2、第2のパイポーラトランジスタ4-2、第1の半導体レーザ5-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2のパイアス電流源7-2、第2の光光を第1の光無線送受信機100の受信部101で受光して受信部101を構成する偏光分離プリズム12-1、第1のフォトダイオード11-1、第2のフォトダイオード12-1、正の電源13-1、負の電源14-1、電流電圧変換器15-1により受信データを得ることができる。

(第2の実施の形態)

次に本発明の第2の実施の形態に係る光無線通信システムについて説明する。図2は、第2の実施の形態に係る光無線送受信機の構成を示す図である。

[0037]

図 2 において第1の光無線送受信機300及び第2の光無線送受信機400はそれぞれ送信部(301,401)と受信部(302,402)とから構成され、第1の光無線送受信機300と第2の光無線送受信機400は同様な構成である。さらに、第1の光無線送受信機400とは光無線通信が行える対向した位置に配置され、第1の光無線送受信機300と第2の送受信機400とは相互に相互に通信を行っている。

[0038]

また、第1の光無線送受信機300と第2の送受信機400は図3に示すような反射板5 1を有しており、反射板51の近傍には信号光を送出する出光部52と信号光を受信する 受光部53を設け、第1の光無線送受信機300が第2の送受信機400へ出光部52か 信得光を送出すると、信号光の一部は受光部53により受信され、一部は反射板51に 反射して反射光として第1の光無線送受信機300に戻り、この戻り光により第1の光受 信機300と第2の光受信機400とはトラッキングをとっている。

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[0039]

図2では第1の送受信機300から第2の光無線送受信機400に対する光無線通信を行っている場合について述べる。

[0040]

図2に示した第1の光無線送受信機300及び第2の光無線送受信機は、バッファアンプ (21-1, 21-2)、第1のバイポーラトランジスタ(23-1, 23-2)、第2 のバイポーラトランジスタ (24-1,24-2)、第1の半導体レーザ (25-1,2 5-2)、第2の半導体レーザ(26-1, 26-2)、第1のパイアス電流源(27-1, 27-2)、第2のバイアス電流源(28-1, 28-2)、偏光プリズム(29-1, 29-2)、偏光分離プリズム(30-1, 30-2)、第1のフォトダイオード( 31-1.31-2)、第2のフォトダイオード(32-1,32-2)、正の電源(3 3-1, 33-2)、第1の電流電圧変換器(35-1, 35-2)は、図1に示した第 1の実施の形態の第1の光無線送受信機100及び第2の光無線送受信機200のバッフ r r y z z z (1-1, 1-2)、第1のバイポーラトランジスタ (3-1, 3-2)、第2 のバイポーラトランジスタ (4-1, 4-2)、第1の半導体レーザ (5-1, 5-2) 、第2の半導体レーザ (6-1, 6-2)、第1のパイアス電流源 (7-1, 7-2)、 第2のバイアス電流源(8-1,8-2)、偏光プリズム(9-1,9-2)、偏光分離 プリズム (10-1, 10-2)、第1のフォトダイオード (11-1, 11-2)、第 2のフォトダイオード (12-1, 12-2)、正の電源 (13-1, 13-2)、電流 電圧変換器(15-1,15-2)と実質的に同様であるため、ここでは動作の詳細な説 明を省略する。

[0041]

第2の実施の形態の光無線送受信機と第1の実施の形態の光無線送受信機との相違点は、第1のパイポーラトランジスタ(23-1,23-2)と第2のパイポーラトランジスタ(24-1,22-2)の電流流スイッチの可変電流源(22-1,22-2)の電流値 I pが、低周波信号源(27-1,27-2)によって正弦状に変化させ博る点と第2のフォトダイオード(32-1,32-2)のアノード側に第2の電流電圧変換器(36-1,36-2)とコンデンサ(39-1,39-2)が接続され、低周波信号 領(27-1,27-2) 及び第2の電流電圧変換器(36-1,36-2)の出力信号が同期検波器(38-1,38-2)に供給されている点である。

[0042]

第1の光無線送受信機300の送信部301では、低周波信号源37-1から出力する振幅と周波数で可変電流源22-1の出力電流値が変調を受ける。この可変電流源22-1の電流値1pの変化により、第1の半導体レーザ25-1と第2の半導体レーザ26-1は凶4に示すように低周波の強度変調がなされる。

[0043]

偏光プリズム29-1により直交する2つの半導体レーザ光が合波され、第1の光無線送受信機300の送信部301から信号光として図示していないレンズを介して、大気中に出力される。

[0044]

大気中に出力された信号光は対向する第2の光無線送受信機400に到達する。

[0045]

送出された信号光は、第2の光無線送受信機400に設けられた反射板501により、一部が反射され、再度、第1の光無線送受信機300に戻ってくる。なお、この反射光は上述したように第1の光無線送受信機300と第2の光無線送受信機400とのトラッキングに用いられる。

[0046]

次に、第1の光無線送受信機300の受信部302の動作について示す。受信部302では上述した第2の光無線送受信機400のからの反射光と第2の光無線送受信機400の必出師401から送出された信号光が同時に受信される。なお、この第2の光無線送受信機400の

400の送出部401から送出される信号光は、上述した第1の光無線送受信機300の 送出部301と同様に送出部401に入力されるテータ信号を直交した偏波をもった信号 米として送出している。

第1の光無線送受信機300の受信部301では、第2の光無線送受信機400で反射した反射光は微弱光として受信され、一方、第2の光無線送受信機300から送出された信号光は強く入射する。

[0048]

[0047]

第1の光無線送受信機300の受信部302に到達した反射光は偏波分離プリズム30-1を介して直交偏波に分離される。分離された紙面に平行な偏波の光は第1のフォトダイオード31-1で光電流に変換される。また、分離された紙面に垂直な偏波の光は第2のフォトダイオード32-1で光電流に変換される。

[0049]

図4に示すように、第1の光無線送受信機300から送信した両偏波の光は低周波信号に より強度変調を受けており、反射光も同様に低周波信号により強度変調を受けている。

[0050]

したがって、低周波で強度変調を受けた信号電流は同相電流として第2の電流電圧変換器 6-1に入力される。このとき、第2のフォトダイオード32-1で電流に変換された 光電流は高周波成分を多く含むため、コンデンサ39-1により接地側に流れる。

[0051]

このとき、低周波信号の角周波数とコンデンサ39-1の容量との積が0.02以下に設定するとよい。これは第2の直流変換器36-1の入力インピーダンスが50 $\Omega$ と考えた場合に、低周波で変調を受けた信号電流及び光電流の半分以上が第2の電流変換器36-1に流れ込むようにするためである。

[0052]

第1の光無線送受信機300の受信部302に入力する第2の光無線送受信機400が送 出した信号光は、上記と同様に偏波分離プリズム30-1を介して直交偏波に分離される

[0053]

第2の光無線送受信機400が送出したデータ信号については第1の実施の形態と同様に 第1のフォトダイオード31-1、第2のフォトダイオード32-1、第1の電流電圧変 換器35-1により信号光の偏波に応じて正負の信号が出力されデータ信号として取り出 せる。

[0054]

また、第2の光無線送受信機400が送出した同相低周被信号については、反射光の同相低周被信号と同時に第2の電流電圧変換器36-1に入力する。すなわち、第2の電流電圧変換器36-1に入力する。すなわち、第2の電流電圧変換器36-10出力電圧信号には第2の光無線送受信機400による反射波の低周波信号と第2の光無線送受信機400の発する低周波信号の2つのスペクトル成分が存在する。

[0055]

ここで、あらかじめ自局の第1の光無線送受信機3000低周波信号周波数と第2の光無線送受信機400の低周波信号周波数を異ならせておくことにより、同期検波器38-1で第2の電流電圧変換器36-1の出力信号と低周波信号源37-1の出力信号とを同期検波し、第1の光無線送受信機300の反射波の低周波信号周波数成分のみを選択的に抽出し、トラッキング信号を得ることが可能となる。

[0056]

したがって、反射波の周波数成分が最大となるように、第1の光無線送受信機300の第 2の光無線送受信機400に対する方向を制御することにより、自動的なトラッキングが 可能となる。

[0057]

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ここで、反射板 5 1 は例えば道路に設置されている通称キャッツアイと呼ばれる反射板な どを用いることができる。

[0058]

また、同期検波器38-1により、第1の光無線送受信機3000低周波信号周波数成分を選択的に抽出するが、第2の電流電圧変換器36-1内部にパンドパスフィルタを設けて、予め第1の光無線送受信機300の低周波成分を抽出するようにしても良い。

[0059]

さらに、低周波信号の周波数は第1の光無線送受信機300と第2の光無線送受信機40 0とで異ならせるが、高調波成分が互いにもれこまないように、第1の光無線送受信機30 0と第2の光無線送受信機400の周波数か互いに基の関係としてもよい。

[0060]

また、低周波信号周波数は太陽光が持っている周波数成分(2 M 2 付近、特開平7 - 1 8 3 8 4 9 の図 5 参照)よりも高い周波数として、トラッキング制御に太陽光の影響を受け難いようにすることも重要である。

[0061]

なお、上記実施の形態では送信部と受信部の両方をもち送信及び受信の両方が可能な光無 親送受信装置の例を説明したが、上記実施の形態の送信部又は受信部何れか一方をもち、 送信又は受信の何れかの動作を行う光無線送信機及び光無線受信機を構成することも可能 である。

[0062]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明によればデータ信号に個波方向が互いに直交関係させた変調 を行い送信することにより、太陽光などの強い背景光の影響を受けない光無線通信システ ムを提供することが可能となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態に係る光無線送受信機を示す図

【図2】本発明の他の実施の形態に係る光無線送受信機を示す図

【図3】本発明の他の実施の形態に係る反射板を示す図

【図4】本発明の他の実施の形態に係る光無線送受信機から送出される光信号を説明する図

【符号の説明】

1-1、1-2、21-1、21-2・・・・バッファアンプ

2-1、2-2、22-1、22-2・・・電流源

3-1、3-2、23-1、23-2・・・・第1のバイポーラトランジスタ

4-1、4-2、24-1、24-2・・・・第2のバイポーラトランジスタ

5-1、5-2、25-1、25-2・・・・第1の半導体レーザ

6-1、6-2、26-1、26-2・・・第2の半導体レーザ

7-1、7-2、27-1、27-2・・・第1のバイアス電流源

8-1、8-2、28-1、28-2・・・第2のバイアス電流源、

9-1、9-2、29-1、29-2・・・・偏光プリズム

10-1、10-2、30-1、30-2・・偏光分離プリズム

11-1、11-2、31-1、31-2・・第1のフォトダイオード

1 2 - 1、1 2 - 2、3 2 - 1、3 2 - 2・・第 2 のフォトダイオード

13-1、13-2、33-1、33-2・・正の譲渡

14-1、14-2、34-1、34-2・・負の電源

15-1、15-2、35-1、35-2・・電流電圧変換器

36-1.36-2・・・・・・・・ 第2の電流電圧変換器

37-1、37-2・・・・・・・・・低周波信号源

38-1、38-2・・・・・・・・・位相比較器

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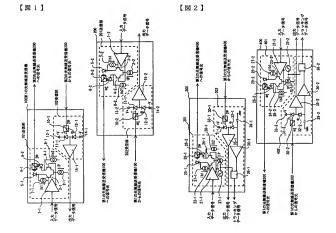
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5	1																		反身	甘柘							
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1	0	1	,	2	0	1		3	0	1	,	4	0	1	٠	٠	•	٠	送出	治							
1	0	2	,	2	0	2		3	0	2	,	4	0	2	•	•	٠	•	受信	音							
2	0	0	,	4	0	0	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	第 2	0,	光	無	線	送	受	信	機







## [ 🛛 4 ]

